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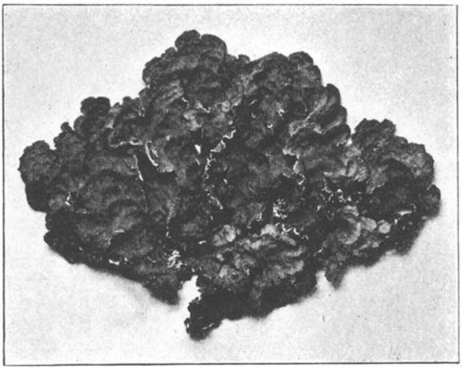

Fig. 7. *Sticta scrobiculata.* Red, ½.

STICTA SCROBICULATA (Scop.) Ach. Fig. 7. The thallus is large, almost round, is irregularly pitted, in color is a light green and at the margin is usually darker, with a reddish tinge. The rounded, wavy lobes are frequently covered with light gray soredia. The under surface is a light brown with a close nap through which appear pale spots, smaller and rounder than those in *S. amplissima* and *S. pulmonaria.* Apothecia are very rare, they are small and scattered, the disk is a dark brown with an entire margin.

S. scrobiculata is found in the northern states, on rocks, occasionally on trees where it does not reach its highest development. While not a very common species it is not rare, and is one of the most interesting species of this handsome genus.

WEST INDIAN MOSSES IN FLORIDA.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

On our way home from Cuba, we stopped off for a day at Miami, and drove to Peacock Inn, at Cocoanut Grove. After leaving the Tropical Laboratory of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the road passes through a "Hammock" or grove of hard wood trees, with a tangled growth of shrubs and vines giving shade and moisture and some wood loam. Elsewhere, the pine woods are dry and arid, and the coral rock so devoid of soil that it is a wonder anything will grow there; they have to dig holes with picks, instead of shovels, to plant their orange trees.

One of the commonest mosses found was *Octoblepharum albidum*, growing on the trunks of palmettos in the axils of the leaves, with *Vittaria lineata.* It is found in the same places in Cuba, associated with two species of Polypody. In the hammocks, however, mosses and hepatics found a congenial home and five species were collected which I had not before seen growing. One of these is not described in the Manual, so I give a description:

Microthamnium thelistegium (CM.) Mitt. J. L. Soc. **12**:504. 1869.
Hypnum thelistegium, CM. Syn. Musc. **2**:269. 1851.

Plants pale green or yellow; stems irregularly or pinnately branched, the branches short, 2–5 mm, long, spreading; leaves small, ovate-acuminate, concave, clasping and slightly decurrent at base, vein short, double or none, margins finely serrulate, a few alar cells denser and quadrate, all other cells elongated with small papillæ at the angles. Monoicous; perichetial leaves short, scarcely covering the vaginule; seta short, 7–12 mm. long; capsules small, less than 1 mm. long; contracted below the mouth when dry, ovate when moist; lid hemispherical, mammillate, walls with thickened cells, peristome double; teeth and segments finely papillose, the teeth with lateral and dorsal projections, cilia slender, 1–3; segments not perforate: spores small, .010–.013 mm..

Rooting and creeping on old stems and roots in moist, shady hammock, St. Lucie River, Florida, J. D. Smith (Austin Musci App. Suppl. no. 545); Miami, Florida, E. G. Britton.

This species is listed by Renauld and Cardot in their Check-list, and was originally described by Müller from specimens collected in Brazil by Pabst, with which he included some Mexican specimens wrongly referred to *H. reptans* by Deppe and Schiede. According to Mitten this species is widely distributed in the West Indies and South America.

Taxithelium planum (Brid.) Mitt. J. L. Soc. **12**:496. 1869.
Hypnum planum Brid. Musc, Recent. Suppl. **2**:97. 1812.

This species is listed by Renauld and Cardot in their Check-list by the above name, but in the Manual it appears as *Hypnum*. It is described as having cells of the leaves "papillose," but no mention is made of the peculiar fact that the papillæ are very small, and numerous, occurring in rows down the centre of each cell. It was collected by John Donnell Smith. "In wet hammocks near Caloosa, Fla., 1878, associated with *Hypnum Wrightii*, *H. thelistegium*, *H. micans* and *H. serrulatum*," according to Austin's specimens. This association is also very interesting, as three of these species have since been referred to other tropical American genera, *Stereophyllum*, *Microthamium* and *Isopterygium*. Austin was at first inclined to call his specimens a new species, but finally concluded to refer them to *T. planum*.

One of the species which seemed to be most common at Miami, was *Neckera undulata* Hedw. This species has been referred to *Hypnum Jamaicensis* by Stuntz. Apparently the synonymy is as follows:

Neckera Jamaicensis (Gmel).
Hypnum Jamaicensis Gmel. L. Syst. Nat. 1341. 1791.
Neckera undulata Hedw. Musc. frond. **3**. 51. t. 21. 1792.
Pilotrichum undulatum, Beauv. Prod. 37. 1805.
Eleutera Jamaicensis Stuntz. Bull. T. B. C. **27**:210. 1900.

This is a small species with dark green foliage, the leaves very undulate; it has thus far been found sterile in Florida. It was collected by Charles Wright in Cuba and Santo Domingo, and occurs in various parts of Central and South America.

In his Revision of the genus *Neckera* (Bull. T. B. C. **27**:202–211. 1900) Mr. Stuntz substituted the name *Eleutera* for this genus, as there is an older use of the genus *Neckera* by Scopoli, 1777, Both Scopoli and Hedwig, however, spelled it *Neckeria*. It would save confusion, if this change could be avoided, as it appears that the genus *Leskia* is also mixed up in the question. It will be impossible now, to go into the details of this question of nomenclature, but it seems certain that *Eleutera* is untenable, and that *Leskia*, the first species of which is *Neckera complanata*, would have to be used if *Neckera* were rejected.

It will be evident in looking through *Neckera* as treated in the Manual, that *N. Floridana*, *N. Ludoviciana* and *N. cymbifolium* are not congeneric with the other species described. This may be seen at once by the subgeneric names prefixed to these species, *Pilotrichum* and *Orthostichella.* In Renauld and Cardot's Check-list, *N. Ludoviciana* is reduced to *Pilotrichella cymbifolia.* In this species alone we have the choice of three generic names. Two originated as subgenera of *Neckera* given by Carl Müller, and Paris fails to give any reference to their first use as generic names. *Pilotrichum* dates back to 1805, in Beauvois' Prodomus, two pages beyond *Eleutera*, and the first species named under it are *Neckera pennata* and *undulata.* This matter of nomenclature is also much involved, and cannot be taken up at length here.

Pilotrichella cymbifolia (Sull.) Ren. and Card. Musc. Am. Sept. 44. 1895.
Pilotrichum cymbifolium Sull. Mosses U. S. 681. 1856. Icon. Musc. 122. t. 76b. 1864.

This species has also been found sterile in Florida, and is conspicuous for its pinnately branched stems, and its leaves in regular ranks, they are also remarkably boat-shaped or keeled, as the specific name implies. It has been distributed by Austin as no. Musci App. Suppl. from Florida, collected by John Donnell Smith; and by Cardot from Louisiana, collected by Langlois, It has also been collected at Caloosa and Jupiter Inlet, Florida, and in Alabama by Sullivant.

Meteorium nigrescens (Sw.) Mitt. Journ. Linn. Soc. **12**:441; 1869.
Hypnum nigrescens Sw, Prod. Fl. Ind. Occ. 141, 1788.

This species grows entangled with *Octoblepharum* and *Vittaria*, both at Miami and St. Augustine, and is conspicuous for the defoliation of the young branches, having the aspect of reproducing by flagellæ. As in all other species of this genus the fruit is very rare. Austin distributed it as var, *Donnellii* (no. 533 Musci App.) on account of the peculiar flagellæ, which have also been seen in specimens from Jamaica.

The Manual states that the species has been collected at "Lake Huron Todd, *in fruit*, and in Canada West, by Emery." I wrote to Prof. Macoun for further information and he suggested that Mitten might be able to throw some light on this very improbable statement. From the reply received, I am still inclined to believe that there must be some mistake in crediting this tropical genus to the Flora of Canada. Mitten says:

"I send you a fragment of the *Meteorium* from Lake Huron. The specimen is a single stem with many branches and one old capsule, with a small piece of paper on which is written in a plain handwriting quite unknown to me, 'Lake Huron, Dr. Todd.' It came to me with a small number of United States mosses, which from various notes on the waste paper in which they were wrapped I refer to the time of Torrey and Greene, both of whom sent mosses to Bridel. What came to me seemed to be the refuse of some collection which Wilson had seen." "Emery was a young farmer who went from here to Canada. I had asked him to get for me any mosses he might see on trees. After some years he came back for a short stay, and gave me a small tuft of moss which he told me he had gathered in remembrance of my request. It was *Meteorium nigrescens*, and nothing beside it. As he was quite ignorant of mosses, and as far as I know had been nowhere else, I supposed it was as he said. I do not find this specimen now among my numerous specimens from Mexico, and the West Indian Islands. I have probably cast it out, but shall refind it among some heaps of surplus specimens of these tiresome mosses."

In the case of the Todd label, it might easily have been misplaced in handling and belong with some other species, but the Emery specimens are only explainable on the ground that it was a wrong determination, which Mitten rejected on later consideration, and that some species of *Leucodon* or *Anomodon* may have been mistaken for *Meteorium*. It is unfortunate that the specimens are lost, as thus far this species has not been collected by anyone else except in Florida.

N. Y. Botanical Garden, N. Y. City.

HYPNUM CAPILLIFOLIUM **Baileyi** Ren. n. var.

"Well characterized specimen with its rather longly excurrent nerve. This variety differs from the type by its less robust habit, the short leaves *broadly ovate* at base, *rapidly* tapering to a rather short acumen; areolation rather *lax* with short cells, *parenchymatous* just above the base, *sub-hexagonal* or *rhombic* in the middle and near the apex."

"Teste F. Renault in litt. March 27th, 1903."

Communicated by Dr. John W. Bailey, Seattle, Washington.

This will be issued in the next fascicle of Dr. Grout's Musci Pleurocarpi.

ADDITIONAL MOSSES OF THE UPPER YUKON RIVER.

By R S. Williams.

In the summer of 1902, Prof. John Macoun made a collection of mosses, as well as other plants, in the vicinity of Skagway, Alaska and Dawson, Yukon Terr , this being much the same ground as that which I collected over some three years earlier. There are a good many sterile specimens in the lot, but out of some 125 species that have been determined, the following are not in my list, published in Bull. N. Y. Bot. Garden, Vol. II. no. 6 :

Dicranella cerviculata Schimp. (246) Hunker Cr., July 6, in fine fruit.

Ditrichum tenuifolium (Schrad.) Lindb. (17 and 77) Hunker Cr., July 26, and Bonanza Cr., Aug. 11.

Barbula Montana (Mitt.) Jaeg. (119). In compact sterile tufts on rock. West Dawson and Hunker Cr.